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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1876. NO. 102.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether it is directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

BOTH BRANCHES ORGANIZED.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Committees on Inauguration Appointed.

Caucus of Republican Senators and Members.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 4, 1876.

SENATE.

The S nate met at twelve o'clock. Lieutenant Governor Latta called the body to order. Rev. Mr. Parton, of the Presbyterian Church, offered prayer.

On motion of Mr. Newmyer, the returns of the last Senatorial election were opened and read.

Mr. Davis stated that Mr. Bussey, of York, could not be present because of illness.

The oath of office was administered by Judge Livingston, of Lancaster, to the new Senators. Messrs. Braggins and Butterfield swore by uplifted hand. Messrs. Burnett, Heilman and Lawrence affirmed. Messrs. Warfel, Smith, Boyer, Lemon, Thomas, Hays and Allen swore by the Book.

Mr. Watson moved that the Senate proceed to the election of President *pro tem.*

Mr. Dill argued that the election of that officer was unnecessary, it having been done at the close of the last session.

The motion of Mr. Watson was adopted by a strict party vote, twenty-nine Republicans voting for it and seventeen Democrats against it. All the Republicans present, but Senator Davis, voted for Davis for President *pro tem.* Mr. Davis voted for Mr. Dill. The Democrats did not respond when their names were called.

Messrs. Strang and Dill were appointed a committee to conduct Mr. Davis to the chair. The oath of office was administered to the President *pro tem.* by Judge Livingston. Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny, nominated for Chief Clerk, Russell Errett, who received the votes of all the Republicans, the Democrats declining to vote.

Messrs. Lamon and Ermentrout were appointed a committee to inform the House that the Senate was organized.

Messrs. Roebuck, McClellan and Clarke were appointed a committee to wait on the Governor and inform him that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he might desire to make.

On motion of Mr. Strang, the President *pro tem.* was authorized to appoint standing committees for the session. All committees to consist of seven members, except the Committees on Constitutional Reform and Judiciary General, which are to consist of nine members each.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the President *pro tem.* was authorized to request the clergymen of Harrisburg to open the proceedings of the Senate with prayer.

A motion made by Mr. Warfel to meet at eleven and adjourn at one, for the present, was adopted.

Mr. Cooper offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the following named persons are hereby declared to be officers of the Senate for the present session:

President *pro tem.*—Elisha W. Davis, Philadelphia.

Chief Clerk—Russell Errett, Allegheny.

Assistants—T. B. Cochran, Lancaster; Lucius Rodgers, McKean.

Message Clerk—Samuel E. Nyce, Montgomery.

Transcribing Clerks—E. W. Smiley, Venango; W. A. Rupert, Crawford.

Sergeant-at-Arms—A. G. Coryell, Philadelphia.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—W. H. Hazlett, Philadelphia; Daniel Brown, Lebanon.

Postmaster—William B. McCain, Allegheny.

Doorkeeper—Samuel Baker, Blair.

Assistant Doorkeepers—Samuel Bowers, Armstrong; George S. Campbell, Jefferson.

Messenger—R. F. Russell, Luzerne.

Assistant—Hope Hastings, Allegheny.

Janitor Committee Rooms—Charles E. Preston, Philadelphia.

Firemen—John Lockhart, Philadelphia; J. J. Cromer Fulton.

Librarian—S. S. Childs, Dauphin.

Superintendent Folding Room—J. P. Tallons, Susquehanna.

Pasters and Folders—John Armstrong, Delaware; David H. Cochran, Chester; W. H. Hershey, Lancaster; Frederick Naier, and Albert Widdies, Philadelphia;; J. W. Williams, Allegheny.

Mr. Smith offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of Pennsylvania requires the Governor-elect to enter upon his duties the third Tuesday of January following his election; therefore.

Resolved, That the inaugural ceremonies to induct into office Hon. Governor-elect take place at twelve o'clock M. on the third Tuesday of January, the 18th, on the south portico of the Capitol, should the weather be favorable; if otherwise, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. That a committee of five be appointed to act in conjunction with a similar committee of the House, the House shall appoint such a committee, to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration, such committee to wait upon his Excellency, the Governor-elect, and conduct him in a suitable manner to the Capitol on the 18th inst., for the purpose of having the oath of office administered to him.

Messrs. Smith, Newmyer, Herr, Dill and Rockwell were appointed the Committee on Inauguration.

The rest of the session was consumed in the reading of the Governor's message.

The committees will be announced on Thursday, when the Senate will adjourn over till Tuesday next.

HOUSE.

Pursuant to the adjournment of the annual session of the Legislature of 1875, the House of Representatives reconvened at twelve o'clock M. to-day and was opened with an impressive prayer by Rev. Mr. Clark. The Journal of the last session of the Legislature of 1875 was read.

Mr. Jamison offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five to prepare resolutions of condolence with the families of members deceased since the adjournment of last session. The resolution was agreed to.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth was introduced, and presented the returns of special elections held in the counties of Bucks and Northampton and Seventh Legislative district of Philadelphia to fill vacancies in the Legislative representation of said counties. The returns were read.

Messrs. Elias Scholl, elected Representative from the county of Northampton; Mr. Legrand Leauw, elected Representative from the county of Bucks; J. Granville Leach, elected Representative in the Seventh Legislative district of Philadelphia, severally appeared and were duly qualified by the Hon. John Orvis, President Judge of the Clearfield district.

Mr. Stotzer offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to act in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, to inform the Governor that the Legislature is now organized and ready to receive any communication he may have to make.

Mr. Logan, of Crawford, offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to act in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, to fix on the time and place to open and count the returns of the election held for Governor. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Graham, of Allegheny, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of seven on the part of the House to act in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, to wait on His Excellency the Governor and conduct him to the Capitol Tuesday, the 18th, to receive the oath of office, and that the inaugural ceremonies shall take place on the south portico of the Capitol, if the weather be favorable; otherwise in the Representative Chamber. The resolution was agreed to. Messrs. Graham, of Allegheny; Faunce, Zern, Embick, Hannan, Neisley and Wolfe were appointed the Committee on Inauguration.

Mr. Faunce offered a resolution that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet at eleven o'clock A. M., to-morrow, and that until otherwise ordered the House shall meet at eleven o'clock A. M., and adjourn at one o'clock P. M., except where the rules provide otherwise. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Lusk submitted a resolution that, if the Senate concur, the business of the General Assembly remaining unfinished at its adjournment March 13, 1875, be taken up and disposed of in its regular order.

Mr. Huhn moved to amend that no bill, resolution or other business pending at the adjournment of the session of 1875 shall be considered at the present adjourned session, unless concurred *de novo*.

Mr. Stotzer submitted a substitute providing for the appointment of a committee of five to act in conjunction with a similar committee on the Senate, to inquire what disposition shall be made of the unfinished business of last session.

After debate, the substitute was withdrawn and, the question being on the amendment submitted by Mr. Huhn, it was debated at length, when, by mutual agreement, the subject was postponed.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Governor's Message, after which the House adjourned until eleven o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Republican Caucus.

The Republican Senators met in caucus this morning, at ten o'clock, Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny, in the chair, and Mr. Payne, of Luzerne, Secretary. The officers of the Senate, subsequently elected, as above, were agreed upon unanimously.

The caucus, which was a full one, resolved to adhere to the action of the Senate last winter. Then a resolution was adopted, without opposition, that the session was complete in itself, and that bills not fully considered should fail. The position of the Senate now is that business must commence anew.

The Republican members of the House met in caucus this morning and discussed the question whether the present session should be a continuous one or commence anew. Without agreeing upon the subject, the caucus adjourned, leaving the question to be discussed in open House.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

LORD LYTTON, VICEROY OF INDIA.

LONDON, January 4.—Lord Lytton succeeds Lord Northbrook as Viceroy of India.

DEATH OF SIR ANTHONY ROTHSCHILD.

LONDON, January 4.—Sir Anthony Rothschild died to-day.

MEETING OF ERIE BONDHOLDERS.

LONDON, January 4.—An adjourned meeting of the Erie Railway bondholders took place to-day to consider the proposition recently made by the Watkin Committee. Sir Edward Watkin moved that the scheme of the committee be adopted in principle, subject to such modification of details as the committee may think necessary or expedient after a consultation with President Jewett and the American bond and stockholders. A resolution that the committee be appointed and empowered to execute the scheme, and that Governor Tilden, of New York, be invited to act as referee and decide all questions that might arise in its completion and execution, was adopted unanimously.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 4, 1876.

ASSIGNMENT OF BENEDICT BROTHERS, JEWELERS.

Benedict Brothers, jewelers, who were robbed a few nights ago, have made an assignment. It is said that the Benedicts have been hardly pressed by creditors since the publication of the robbery, but S. N. Benedict says they have more than enough to pay in full. In 1873 they also failed and paid about thirty cents on the dollar.

COLLEGE BOATING ASSOCIATION—CENTENNIAL REGATTA AT SARATOGA.

The Boating Association of American Colleges begun in regular session to-day. The colleges represented were Cornell, Princeton, Columbia, Union, Hamilton, Harvard, Dartmouth, Bowdoin, Amherst, Williams, Trinity and Brown. Saratoga was selected as the place for holding the Centennial contests, by a vote of nine to four. The Boat Club of Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, says it is not likely they can be represented at Saratoga, their own races taking place about the same time.

In drawing for positions Harvard secured number one, Brown two, Trinity three, Williams four, Wesleyan five, Gorzell six, Columbia seven, Dowdoin eight, Amherst nine, Princeton ten, Hamilton eleven, Dartmouth twelve and Union thirteen. The positions will be so arranged at the regatta that number one will be first on the west side, nearest the grand stand, number two next and so on to number thirteen. Dartmouth wanted the race to be four miles straightaway, but the explanation having been made that the English crews were informed that three miles would be the distance, the four mile project was rejected.

A letter was read from Yale College notifying the Association of its retirement: also a communication from Harvard saying that whether she win or lose the next race, she will retire upon its conclusion.

The following judges, whose stations on the course will be fixed by lot hereafter, were then chosen; O. M. Hartwell, of Amherst, '73; Robert C. Cornell, of Columbia, '74; Rufus Anderson, Cornell, '73; G. F. Roberts, Harvard, '71, and Richard K. Cross, Princeton, '63.

The following amendment to the Constitution was adopted: "That the captain of every crew entered for the race submit to the Regatta Committee, at least one week prior to the race, a certificate signed by the Presidents of their respective colleges, that each member of the crew has been a regular member of the college for at least nine months prior to the race, and specifying also his exact status in the college at the time of the giving of the certificate."

It was resolved to hold the next annual convention in New York, on the third of December, 1876. Adjourned.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 4.—The Legislature organized to-day, and elected Senator Robertson President of the Senate and Assemblyman Husted Speaker of the House. The organization was a tedious proceeding, owing to the administration of the long anti-bribery oath to members, each of whom swore he had used money or other influence to secure votes.

Governor Tilden, in his message to the Legislature, advocates the continuance of reduced tolls on canals says a good word for the Centennial Exhibition, without favoring the appropriation of any public money to it; discourages the policy of building palaces for the insane, saying few families can afford to pay so much house rent as is paid by the State for insane persons; dwells at length upon the financial condition of the county, holding that the remedy for existing evils is in a return to sound principles of government, and that prosperity must rest upon the old foundations. The common schools are mentioned only in the submission of their statistics. Nothing is said of the sectarian question or the constitutional amendment proposed by the President and Mr. Blaine, or of the Gray Nuns act.

In the Senate, however, the first measure introduced was a bill by Mr. Woodin, Republican, for the repeal of this Gray Nuns act.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., January 4.—In the Senate H. W. Curtis, of Cuyahoga, was elected President *pro tem.* Bills were introduced to fix the minimum punishment for forgery at one year, instead of three as now, and to prohibit corporations from erecting nuisances.

In the House bills were introduced for the suppression of tramps, and to authorize cities to subscribe to the stock of water works' companies. A resolution was adopted by a party vote condemning the action of Congress in dismissing Confederate soldiers to give places to ex-Confederates, and calling on Ohio Congressmen to use their influences to find places for such discharged men. Also declaring that President Grant deserves the commendations of all true patriots for his declaration that he would find places for all such discharged men.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Clear, partly cloudy and warmer weather, with easterly or southerly winds, and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

Plymouth church pews sold last night for $63,680, against $70,319 last year.

The Oriskang woolen mill at Oriskang, N. Y., owned by Alfred Teal, was burned yesterday morning. Loss $50,000; insurance $25,000.

It is said that the German Government is favorable to the propositions contained in the American circular in relation to Cuban affairs.

George H. Biddle's carriage wheel factory at Amesbury, Mass., was burned Monday night by an incendiary. A workman who endeavored to save his tools, was burned to death.

Rev. Wm. Gordon, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Pleasant Hill, Mo., was arrested at St. Louis yesterday, charged with seducing a young girl, named Harmy, a member of his flock. Gordon has a wife and five children.

The general freight agents of Eastern railroad lines held a meeting in Chicago on Monday for the purpose of equalizing the local rates. This was the only business transacted, but it is reported that the rates are growing weakening, and will shortly be reduced.

The second suit of Henry C. Bowen against the Brooklyn *Eagle* and the suit of Bowen against McDermott have been discontinued without costs. The counsel for the defense have agreed that the damages given by the jury in the Kidd case are to be paid without appeal.

The Ohio Wool Growers' Convention met at Columbus last night and decided to be represented at the Centennial Exposition. The following officers were elected: J. C. Stevens, of Hardin, President; J. K. Bryant, of Huron, Vice President; J. M. Kirkpatrick, of Licking, Secretary, and J. B. McFarland, of Knox, Treasurer.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Taxation of Church Property.

How the House Judiciary Committee Regard It.

The Diplomatic Service to be Investigated.

GRANT'S CUBAN COUP D'ETAT.

Proposed Consolidation of Staff Corps.

Treasury Disbursements for December---Cabinet Meeting---Pacific Railway Suits, Etc.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1876.

Taxation of Church Property.

The Committee on Ways and Means, at their meeting to-day, to divide up the President's message for reference to the different standing committees, allotted that portion recommending the taxation of church property to the Judiciary Committee. The committee were of the opinion that Congress had the power to tax church property in this District and the Territories, but that the taxation of church property in the States could only be effected by the States themselves, or by a constitutional amendment.

Investigation of Diplomatic Service.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day visited the State Department to inquire into the expenditures on account of the diplomatic service of the United States during the last year of the Republican ascendancy in the House of Representatives. The extravagances in this branch of the Executive Department of the Government were a source of complaint that the entire business of the Department of State is characterized by an inefficiency and carelessness like to incompetency. Upon this ground the Department was entirely reorganized about a year ago by act of Congress, but it seems with little effect. As an instance of this irresponsibility, at the time the United States Commissioners to Geneva were about to start on their mission, some $10,000 was distributed equally amongst them for pocket money. When their accounts came in, they having been approved by the Secretary of State, the Treasury officials would not pass them and, failing to obtain satisfactory explanations of legitimate expenditure of this sum, charged the same to the compensation of the Commissioners. In what manner the commissioners will compass their purposes, will depend entirely upon the information which is being prepared for them in detail. It is believed, however, that there will be no material change in organization or compensation, but a pruning out of many exceptionals incident to the diplomatic service, but not deemed absolutely essential to its efficiency or respectability.

J. Don Cameron

arrived in the city to-day. This morning he had a lengthy interview with the President. It is learned that the conversation had no reference to political affairs.

Consolidation of Staff Corps.

The Quartermaster and Commissary Generals of the Army had a conversation with the President this morning in reference to the proposed consolidation of the staff corps. It is understood that the President does not favor consolidation, as long experience has demonstrated the impracticability of the measure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1876.

COLLECTION OF FOREIGN CONTRIBUTIONS TO CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The United States steamer Supply, now at New York, will be ordered to Civita Vecchia, where she will receive the monument to be erected here to the memory of those in the naval service who fell in defense of the Union: also such contributions as Americans may desire to send to the Centennial Exhibition. She will then proceed to Leghorn for contributions from artists in that section. On her way home she will touch at Marseilles, where she too will be sent to the North of Europe to receive contributions. The Supply, it is expected, will return to Philadelphia early in April.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet met to-day, all members being present except the Secretary of War and Postmaster General. The latter was represented by the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

SUITS AGAINST PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

The Attorney General will press the suits entered about a year ago by Attorney General Williams for payment of five per cent. on the net earnings of the several Pacific railroads. The case against the Central Pacific will be proceeded with at once.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR DECEMBER.

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during the month of December, 1875, were as follows: On account of civil and miscellaneous, $5,092,321 57; war, $2,836,213 27; navy, $1,569,472 16; Interior (Indians and pensions), $5,419,343 72. Total, $14,917,350 72. The above does not include payments made on account of the interest or principal of the public debt of the United States.

GRANT'S CUBAN COUP D'ETAT.

At the meeting of Congress to-morrow there will be considerable commotion on account of the developments from the Cuban matter since the adjournment. It seems plain now that the President has taken the wind out of the sails of the Democrats by a clever *coup d'etat*. There was to have been a big Democratic policy said in the House, but there is nothing further to be done there at present, and the discomfited ones will amuse themselves in passing resolutions of inquiry.

THE PRESIDENT GIVES A STATE DINNER.

President and Mrs. Grant gave a state dinner to-night, and their guests were the Secretary of State and Mrs. Fish, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Bristow, Mrs. Belknap, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Robeson, Mrs. Jewell, the Secretary of the Interior, Mrs. Chandler, the Attorney General and Mrs. Pierrepont, Vice President Ferry, Senator Morton and wife, Senator Allison and wife, General and Mrs. Hunter, Admiral Porter, Major General Blair, Colonel and Mrs. F. D. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Lowery, Mr. Creswell, Mr. and Mrs. Boutwell, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Williams and ex-Secretary Delano and wife.

THE CABINET A UNIT ON THE CUBAN POLICY.

A rumor was started to-day that Secretary Fish intimated his intention to resign his office, on the alleged ground of a difference of opinion between himself and the President concerning Cuban affairs. There is no truth whatever in the rumor. So far from their being at variance, they are in perfect accord, and further, as has been reliably ascertained, the Cabinet are a unit on the course now pursued on that subject.

Mississippi Legislature.

JACKSON, January 4.—Nearly every member was present at the organization of the Legislature. M. Stone, of Adams, was elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and D. Price Porter, of Hinds, Secretary. Counting Furlong, Independent Republican, the Senate has a two-thirds Democratic majority.

In the House, H. M. Street, of Prentiss, was elected Speaker, and George M. Govan, of Marshall, Clerk. The office of President *pro tempore* of the Senate becomes important, from the fact that he will probably be Governor, as the indications are that Governor Ames and Lieutenant Governor Davis will be impeached. Colonel Lamar and Generals Lowry and Featherstone, aspirants for the United States Senatorship, are here. Lamar is decidedly ahead, but Lowry is developing considerable strength. Featherstone will get about fifteen votes on the first ballot, all of which will afterward go to Lamar.

The Governor's messsage, which was read this afternoon, gives considerble offense and is spoken of as falsifying the conduct of citizens prior to the late election and maligning the incidents connected with the campaign, of which it is largely make up.

St. Louis Whisky Cases.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, the whisky cases which were some time ago certified up from the District Court, were set as follows: The two cases against McKee and the joint cases against McKee and J. N. Fitzroy, January 20; one case against Constantine Maguire and one jointly against Maguire and McKee, January 25; one case against General Babcock, January 31.

Gen. Babcock having made no formal plea to the indictment against him, District Attorney Dyer said he did not know what plea the General would make, when Judge J. M. Krum, Babcock's counsel, stated that that gentleman would be present when called and enter the plea of not guilty.

FROM WELLSBURG, W. VA.

Welcoming the Centennial Year—Odd Fellows' Banquet and Ball—Burglary—Important Lawsuit—Meeting of Centennial Commissioners—Railroad Coming—An Old Catechism.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WELLSBURG, W. VA., January 3, 1876.

The dawn of the Centennial year was celebrated with great spirit and enthusiasm in this ancient burg. The weather was all that could be desired—mild and balmy; indeed it seemed in perfect unison with the great event. Arrangements were made for ringing all the bells in town, and simultaneous with the last stroke of the hour of twelve, by the town clock, the signal was given by the Court House bell, and every bell joined in and rang out a merry greeting to the Centennial year. A springwagon containing a bell was driven through the principal streets. Many residences were brilliantly illuminated. The sidewalks were crowded by an enthusiastic people, from whom cheer upon cheer rent the air.

The Odd Fellows celebrated the occasion by a banquet and ball; the former was attended by about one hundred couples, and about seventy couple reveled in the charming mazes of the terpsichorean art.

The residence of Mrs. Lucie Brown was burglarized on Saturday night. The thieves obtained a gold watch, some jewelry and silver ware, amounting in value to about two hundred dollars. There are suspicions as to whom the thieves are.

A writ of *supersedeas* was granted in favor of plaintiff in the case of Chapman *vs.* Steubenville and Indiana (now Pan Handle) Railroad, by Judge Melvin, at a special term of Chancery Court, last week. This is one of the most important cases ever tried in this county, there being $350,000 involved.

A meeting will be held at the Court House on the 15th inst., by the Centennial Commissioners of this county, for the purpose of appointing sub-committees. Brooke county expects to make a creditable showing at the Centennial Exhibition.

It is confidently expected by our citizens that the Centennial year will mark an era in the history of Wellsburg by getting railroad facilities in the completion of the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad.

We saw an old relic, called "A Larger Catechism," printed August 27th, 1647, at Edinburgh. It is in the possession of Mr. R. Patterson. OMEGA.

When Mr. Rignold, the actor, who is now playing an engagement in this city, was in Boston recently, one of the lady delivery clerks at the postoffice sent word to him that she had a letter for him which could only be delivered in person, and, when he came to claim it, she coolly said that she had put the letter by, and made that excuse to get a square look at him.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Organization for 1876.

Allegheny Councils met in their chambers yesterday at ten o'clock A. M., to organize for the present year.

SELECT BRANCH.

This branch was called to order by electing Mr. Alfred Slack temporary chairman, and Messrs. Voeghtly and Woolsey Secretaries.

The certificates of election were read and approved.

The following gentlemen were sworn in:

Thomas M. Bigley, First ward; Simon Drum, Second ward; N. H. Voeghtly, Third ward; James Callery, Fourth ward; James H. Lindsay, Fifth ward; John A. Cochran, Sixth ward; Wm. Ebberhardt, Seventh ward; G. P. Wilhelm, Eighth ward; Charles Waltz, Tenth ward; Milton Woolsey, Eleventh ward.

Mr. J. C. Patterson was re-elected President by acclamation, and Mr. Alfred Slack re-elected Clerk. Each returned his thanks to Councils for the honor conferred.

Mr. Callery moved that the election of messenger be postponed until the regular meeting for the election of officers. Carried.

The President presented the resignation of Charles C. Weaver, member of Select Council from the Fifth ward, and the ward from the ward. Read and accepted, and the Mayor authorized to issue his proclamation to fill the vacancy at the next general election.

Mr. Woolsey offered a resolution that Councils meet in joint session Tuesday evening, January 11, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of electing city officers. Adopted, and Common Councils concurred.

Mr. Voeghtly offered a resolution adopting the rules of last Council, with the exception of rule first, which shall be amended by striking out the words "and fourth" in the second line. Also, that hereafter it shall be the stated meeting in each month, to be held on the second Thursday of each month. Adopted, and Common Council concurred.

Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

The Common Council was called to order by Mr. James Nelson, upon whose motion Mr. Samuel A. Stokes was chosen chairman pro tem. Messrs. Robert Dilworth and James Hunter were chosen Secretaries.

The returns of the election as certified by the court, were read and approved. The roll was then called, and it appeared the following members answered to their names, and were sworn in:

Messrs. Alston, Armstrong, Bedell, Biber, Cooke, Cochran, Golden, Hunter, Hopkins, Kendall, Klicker, Kerr, Thos. H.; Longenfelder, Landis, Long, Mueller, Moul, McGuire, Neely, Porter, Sowden, Swissler, Schmidt, Statman, Selling, Wilson, Walker and Wall—all present but Mr. John L. Kerr, of the Third ward.

Council then proceeded to organize permanently and unanimously re-elected Mr. J. S. Golden President, and a committee was appointed who conducted him to the chair.

Mr. Golden made a brief speech, returning thanks for the honor.

Mr. Robert Dilworth was re-elected Clerk by acclamation, and returned his thanks to Councils.

Select Council was then notified that C. C. was ready to meet.

Mr. Sholes offered a resolution, which was adopted, fixing next Tuesday evening, January 11th, as the time for electing city officers.

Adjourned.

Technical Education and the Western University.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your correspondent "D" in your paper of Monday, makes a statement concerning the University which one writing for the information of the public should not make. I have nothing to say about the flippant talk about "college bred gentlemen," "post graduates," "long gowns," &c. It reminds one of the sour grapes which to him become more sour as they really become sweeter. No statement can be further from the truth than that the University has "not" now a "schedule offering a course "without forcing the whole bill of fare upon the pupils nolens volens, including Greek and Latin, and many of the ologies of a liberal education." The Board of the University ought to know something about this subject. I know one Professor who spent three years in a German school and another who spent thirteen years in such a school in Germany, one of which was spent in a work shop.

Besides Mr. Darlington, Dr. Woods, gave a lecture four years ago which was published in the *Chronicle*, and a year and a half ago delivered a lecture before the Pennsylvania teachers' associations at Shippensburg, which has been circulated throughout our country. Copies of this lecture can still be had at the University, or by application to Dr. Woods. This lecture was pronounced by some gentlemen as President White, of Cornell University, as the best thing that has appeared in this country on the subject. The Commercial editorize in the COMMERCIAL the morning after its delivery in Shippensburg. The publication of this lecture in pamphlet form was at the suggestion of President White, that it might be circulated among the members of the Legislature of the State of New York. President White, in the letter urging the early importance of holding a convention on the subject of all those interested in the matter, and named Wednesday as a time for the meeting, but that willing to open the service with a lecture himself, so great was his conception of the vast importance of the subject. This was over a year ago, but the pressure of other matters has hindered hitherto. One gentleman of this city well known for his mental ability as well as his liberality, has given his attention when called to the lecture by the writer, read it four times in succession and declared he was struck with its array of important facts, definite figures and keen practical logic. Chancellor Woods has done more to awaken an interest in this subject than any other person in the State. Provost Stille, of the University of Pennsylvania, at the call of Philadelphia has referred persons to him as the man best acquainted with the subject. He examined long ago the technical schools in our country. He applied to the Legislature for aid to establish a school in connection with the University and the bill passed the House but failed with some twenty-two other bills in the Senate.

Now, will "D," or Mr. Luckey, through your paper, state definitely what their plans are, so that the taxpayers of our city and the friends of education may understand not just what they want? What cost they propose? What annual expense? What kind of shop or shops they propose to erect? Whom they will admit?

If their object is simply to defeat the plan of the University, let it be known. Here are gentlemen giving their thousands for education in our city, involving no taxation, no levy or outlay for buildings or apparatus, or constantly increasing annual taxes to keep up and develop the same. Shall this be exchanged for their most laudable undertaking by the sympathy of these gentlemen wasted with a High School and the public schools? There is a sore feeling on the part of many, and the number is increasing, at the idea of such an enormous proportion of the school funds going to three or four per cent. of the public school population of this duty. TEACHER.

Probably Fatal Accident.

A serious accident occurred about ten o'clock yesterday morning, on the Monongahela Passenger Inclined Plane Railway, which will probably result in the death of Mr. James Eaton, an employee of the company. Mr. Eaton, it appears, was oiling the rollers on which the cables run, when a connecting-rod struck him, passing over his body, breaking both legs and one arm and otherwise injuring him so seriously that the physicians who attend him, Drs. English, Grimes and McCord, think he cannot recover. He is about fifty years old, resides on Mount Washington and has a wife and four children.

—Mr. Alexander Bell died at his late five o'clock last evening. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

Sudden Death.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of an old man named Mathias Bauer, who was found dead in bed at his residence on Thirty-eighth street, Fifteenth ward, yesterday afternoon. The deceased was sixty-six years of age, and was very feeble. The verdict of the jury was that he died from unknown causes.

ALLEGHENY COUNCIL CAUCUS.

Nominations for City Officers—Very Few Changes.

The members of both branches of Allegheny Councils met in caucus last evening to nominate candidates for city officers, to be elected at the meeting of Councils in joint session next Tuesday evening. Mr. Alfred Slack presided, and Messrs Patterson and Woolsey were appointed Secretaries. It will be seen from the subjoined list of successful candidates that nearly all of the old officers have been retained. The following persons were nominated:

Controller, James Brown; Treasurer, David Macferron; City Engineer, Charles Davis; City Solicitor, W. B. Rodgers; Superintendent of Water Works, H. C. Richmond; Street Commissioner, Eastern district, Henry Nesmith; Street Commissioner, Western district, Alexander Hanna; Assessor of Water Rents, Joseph Nichol; Assessor of City Taxes, Thomas Ward; Chief Engineer of Fire Department, James E. Low; Clerk of Markets, David Hastings; Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph, George Wynn; Salt Inspector and Measurer of Wood and Bark, Wm. Greenawalt; Clerk of Committees, Roland T. White; Messenger, J. R. Lupton; Weighmaster at Diamond Scales, George B. McNulty; Weighmaster at Second Ward Scales, D. J. Boden; Weighmaster at Fourth Ward Scales, J. Hippeley; Wharfmaster, Eastern district, A. L. Faust; Wharfmaster, Western district, S. R. Davis; Meat Inspector, Joe A. Drexler.

Board Measurers—First ward, Robt. White; Second ward, R. Donaldson; Third ward, M. Simon; Fourth ward, Andrew Davidson; Fifth ward, R. M. Park; Sixth ward, W. F. Trimble; Seventh ward, Fred. Erek; Eighth ward, Wm. Oakley and James McVay; Ninth ward, George Fruech.

Park Commissioners—Alfred Slack, J. O. S. Golden.

City Physician—Dr. W. W. Cole.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—GUIDE ROLLER—A roller for a ten-inch train. A good mill and steady work. Apply to LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS, Lower Mills, Ninth ward, Allegheny.

WANTED—ROOM—BY A YOUNG man, with good board, within walking distance of Penn and Eleventh streets. Private family preferred. References. Address D. A., Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS TRAVELING Salesman for some good, reliable house. Salary not so much of an object as employment. Address, stating terms, employment, &c., P. O. Box 98, Elm, Fayette county, Pa.

WANTED—POWER SHOP ROOM—on ground floor, with power to drive four Blacksmith Fires, Drill, Lathe, Press and Trip Hammer. Also, a medium sized Planer. Address, stating terms, &c., Box A. A., this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—A LADY OF refinement and experience desires a situation as Housekeeper. Can assist in light work. Address Miss D. A. HOUSTON, York, York county, Pa.

WANTED—BUILDING — WANTED to rent a large Building, suitable for a Publishing House, in a central location. Address, stating terms, &c., Box 1, Pittsburgh, Pa. PUBLISHER P. O. Lock Box 383, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—SITUATION—IN A wholesale Grocery, Produce, or Flour House, by a competent young man, as Salesman or Shipping Clerk, and good Collector. Can bring a good trade in city and country. Will make himself generally useful. Address, for three days, Box "G," Commercial office. Reference first class.

WANTED—A MAN THOROUGHLY experienced in the construction of Coke Ovens and the manufacture of Coke, for a large Iron Works in Canada. Address, giving experience, references, and wages expected, R. M., care of WILLIAM D. MARVEL, Coal and Iron Merchant, 111 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—BAR MILL CREW—INCLUDING Roller, Catcher and Heaters. The job heretofore has been a good one. None but sober, industrious men, who desire a steady job, need apply to LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS, at their Lower Mills, Wood's Run, Allegheny City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER—IN THE manufacturing business, and to travel. To a strictly reliable and energetic man of large local acquaintance and influence a very profitable position is offered. Address D. N. B., Commercial office.

FOR SALE—A RETAIL BOOT AND Shoe Store well located, and doing a good business. Reason for selling, ill health. Will stock to suit purchaser, and no time to attend to it. Stock on hand at a low figure—two thousand dollars. For particulars inquire 111 Wood street. T. F. SCOTT.

WANTED—A PARTNER—IN A well established Dry Good and Grocery Business. A settler and willing to work. Must be well recommended. Capital required from Four to Five Thousand Dollars. Address Box 165, Millersville, Columbiana county, Ohio.

BUSINESS CHANCE—AN EXCELLENT Opportunity Offered to Enterprising Men: Privilege for Manufacturing Patent Iron Gas Pipe Works, of the late John Kupferle, situated at the corner of Second street and Washington avenue, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri. The above mentioned well known establishment, situated in the heart of the city, and in complete running order, having a very extensive and valuable custom, is now by lease and contract of St. Louis city, generally offered for sale upon reasonable terms. For particulars apply to JOSEPH DIEGEL, Agent, 1015 Ashley, St. LOUIS, Missouri, or to C. C. DONNELL, Executors, No. 600 North Second street, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LEATHER AND RUBBER Belting, Hose and Oils of every description. WISTER & CO., No. 144 Water street.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW AND second-hand Engines, 2 Portable, 6 Second Engine Lathes, 1 Planer, 1 Drill, corner of Liberty and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable,

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1876.

THE National Council of the Union League of America will meet in New York city to-morrow.

SPEAKER KERR has appointed as his Private Secretary an Alabama ex-rebel. This is an Iliad compressed in a nut-shell.

CONGRESSIONAL blowing commences in earnest to-day, and the probabilities are that the gale will last nearly or quite six months.

IT is rumored in New York that WHITELAW REID, of the *Tribune*, following the example of OAKEY HALL, is about to go on the stage. He had better turn auctioneer, his stock of words being out of all proportion to his mastery of ideas.

NEW YORKERS need not go Florida to for warmth, at present. Vegetation in that neighborhood is already taking a start, so that laurel, lilacs, japonicas and peach trees are pushing out strong buds, while violets are being picked in the open air.

IT is to be hoped the reported determination of the Government to collect, forthwith, the moneys due the people's Treasury from the various railroads of the country, may prove to be correct. It ought to have been done long ago; but, of course, so long as the Government shilly-shallys, so long these corporations will shirk.

THIS is the very worst sort of weather for pork-packing, now at its height at the West, and it is said that, unless there is a speedy change, serious loss will result. Per contra, it is an untold blessing for that class of the community with whom the battle of life is always severest at this usually inclement season of the year.

THE increase in the December debt is attributable to diminutions of customs receipts. There were also quite large payments during the month on account of interest preparations. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his estimates, calculated that the receipts from customs for December would exceed those of the previous month, but in this he was disappointed.

WE ARE indebted to the Hon. J. P. WICKERSHAM, Superintendent of Public Instruction, for a copy of his annual report, detailing the condition of the public schools of the Commonwealth, at the close of the last school year. Several important questions are ably discussed in the report —among them the division of the school funds, and the use of the Bible in the schools—and we commend a careful reading of the full synopsis printed elsewhere this morning.

IN HIS address last week before the Massachusetts Educational Association Dr. PEABODY said:

"There are at this moment indubitable tokens of a conspiracy among office-holders throughout the country to secure for our present Executive the exercise of a proscriptive limit which, without the dishonorable precedent of the really great men who formed our Government, has until now been accepted as an inoperative though unwritten article of its Constitution."

Whether this be true or not, there is no more possibility of a third Presidential term being had by the present incumbent of that office, than there is of WASHINGTON coming back to this World to get a third term for himself. The people will see to that.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC DEFALCATIONS.

There is a prevalent disposition to dwell upon the defalcations in public offices as the great crime of the age, and to point to them as the evidences of the corruption of public life, when the fact is that there are just as great defalcations in private life as occur in public station.

The New York papers, as an instance, on Monday contained an exposure of a fraud practiced upon BABBITT, the soap manufacturer, by his private and confidential clerk. The robbery, as far as traced, reaches the enormous sum of $500,000, and it is supposed it may reach $1,000. The operations, the fruit of four years, continuous imposition, from 1869 to 1873, and was so well concealed that it was not discovered until a few days since.

This is but one instance out of many. The general tendency is to a suppression of the knowledge of such rascalities, when discovered, in the case of private individuals, the victims preferring to swallow their losses and keep quiet about them rather than have their shrewdness and sagacity questioned; while in the case of public offenders of the same class, there is an eagerness to make the facts as public as possible. We hear promptly of every dereliction of public officers; but in cases of private frauds we hear only of the most flagrant offenses.

There is scarcely a man in business who has not, at some time in his life, been victimized by dishonesty, on the part of employees, partners, clerks or others in whom great trust has been reposed. The world hears but little of these instances, because no man likes to advertise the public of his misfortunes; but nearly every man's experience is fruitful of personal knowledge of such cases.

What then? Is every man in private or public life to be regarded as corrupt or dishonest? By no means. The cases of dishonesty are numerous, taken by themselves, but as compared with the great mass of the people, they are but few. Honesty is the rule and dishonesty the exception; but the exceptions are by far too numerous. The occurrence of defalcations, at all, is an evidence of something wanting in the moral tone of society; but it does not follow that society is corrupt because they happen.

But it does follow that public life is not more demoralized than private life. We know more about the former than we do about the latter; but the men in public station are a fair sample of the ranks from which they have been taken. The servant cannot be expected to be better than his master, and he is liable to be much worse. The men chosen to fill places of public trust are fully up to the average of those who choose them, and it is the mistake of ignorance or fanaticism to regard them as moving constantly in a corrupt atmosphere. Considering the vast number of men in places of trust in our form of government the wonder is that so few of them, comparatively, fall short of the mark of strict integrity, taking into account the prevalent lack of that high moral tone which would go far to render defalcation, in private or public life, impossible.

The melancholy reflection is that, if the proper public sentiment prevailed, a defaulter, whether in private or public, would be regarded as so great a criminal that few, if any, would yield to the temptations which beset those who handle the funds of others. The leniency with which such offenders have been treated, the almost certainty that their offenses will either be condoned or forgotten, and the facility with which a defaulter is permitted to re-enter the walks of life, have all contributed to make the offense a venial one in the sight of those who are tempted to offend. TWEED, by the ease with which he has so far escaped from his merited punishment, has become the father of many another smaller thief. His example has encouraged his imitators to believe that there is no crime in fraud except in being detected. This clerk RABBITT's, together with other clerks who have like-wise cheated their employers, have argued that if TWEED can escape so can they. Public opinion has no terror for them, because they have never felt its force; and TWEED's example has encouraged them to believe that there is no reason to fear the terrors of the law.

A higher tone of public sentiment; a determination on the part of all, publicly and privately, to treat a thief as a thief, and to punish all who violate a trust as a burglar or a highway robber would be punished, would soon put an end to defalcations. The path of genuine and thorough reform lies in that direction; and until we all learn to execrate unfaithfulness as it should be execrated, it will continue to exist and flourish.

It may be added that BABBITT's case teaches another lesson—the necessity of men in business or at the head of corporations giving their personal attention to the details of the work they entrust to others. "Mr. BABBITT," we are told, *"rarely overlooked his books."* On occasions when inquiry into the extent of business became necessary, the verbal information furnished by BECKWITH, his confidential clerk, upon the point asked about was sufficient. Frequently Mr. BABBITT, in the extent of his trust, permitted the affairs of his establishment to go on for months at a time, relying solely upon BECKWITH. Once he went to Europe and was gone several months, paying no attention to his business other than receiving an occasional letter from BECKWITH announcing that all was was going on well." There was, here, gross negligence of his own business by a man who should have been master of all its details. No man in business can get along without trusting those under him; but no man is master of his business who permits his subordinates to know more about it than he does himself. He surrenders himself into their hands when he does this, and tempts them to do wrong by affording them almost unlimited facilities to commit it.

There is something sublime, we admit, in the great confidence reposed in this graceless clerk by his employer, and the object of such a confidence should have been proud enough of it to have proved worthy of it; but, as a general rule, extreme watchfulness may safely follow extreme confidence. No honest man is the worst for being carefully supervised in his work, and no dishonest man can long carry on his dishonesty if subject to a healthy and continual scrutiny. Human nature is not yet perfect enough to be left free from restraint or oversight. An old agricultural apothegm has it that the foot of the master in the field is worth a load of fertilizers; and the eye of the master, in any business, is worth more than all the scrutiny which a mere employee can bestow. Where the clerk is master, and he who should be master is a mere unconcerned looker-on, the rule of sound common sense is violated, and he who permits his subordinate to usurp his own place is as much in default of his duty as the over-tempted subordinate is who proves unfaithful to his trust.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Herewith we publish in full the message of Governor HARTRANFT to the State Legislature, delivered to that body yesterday. It is a lengthy but highly important document, and will well repay careful perusal. It is broadly conceived, well written, frank, courteous and incisive; is notably free from partisan spirit and bias, and is every way worthy of the most respectful attention of the Legislature and the people. It certainly will not be difficult for the Republican, and it ought not to be difficult for the Democratic elements of the Legislature to agree with the Governor in respect to the more prominent and important public questions of which the message treats.

Our space is too limited to permit us to make detailed reference to the document; nor, indeed, is that requisite. Most of the various suggestions, enactments and reforms which it urges have from time to time been advocated in the columns of this paper—including the importance of lending a generous countenance to the national Centennial; the necessity of a more thorough and comprehensive treatment of those grave problems of modern society, the pauper, criminal and dangerous classes; with other issues, educational, industrial, financial, social and material, of public interest and moment.

On all these questions, with the exception of its recommendations in the direction of compulsory education, concerning the wisdom of which we entertain doubts, we are in full accord with the spirit and tenor of the message. Its suggestions with respect to the importance of industrial training for the young of the Commonwealth are especially deserving of thoughtful consideration. It is not creditable to any State that its sons and daughters, to the manor born, should fall into lives of idleness and worse than idleness for want of instruction in trades whereby they may earn their bread, while the principal portion of our skilled work is performed by artisans who have been trained in the workshops of Europe. Particularly is there pressing need of opening more avenues of honorable employment to women in this country, and we do not know of any way in which this want can so well be supplied as through the medium of industrial schools. Indeed, from the cooking of a potato to designing the ornamentation of a gold watch case, our girls need thorough teaching; and this is equally true with regard to our boys in every department whereby labor earns bread, shielding the bones. The difference between skilled and unskilled labor is apparent everywhere. In almost all the factories of the country the majority of females earning the most money are of foreign parentage; and in not a few branches of manufacture employers declare that skilled workmen constitute a more powerful element in competing with foreign productions than does a protective tariff itself. We trust the near future may witness the permanent establishment of ample facilities for instruction in the industrial arts, in every school district of the Commonwealth. What our next Centennial may be—whether our posterity will have one that shall be worthy of their jubilant celebration, or otherwise—depends more than all else on the work that our public schools shall in the meantime accomplish. The Republican members of the Legislature will of course co-operate heartily with the Governor in carrying out all recommendations looking to judicious reforms, and it is to be hoped the Democrats will unite with equal earnestness in any measure or movement calculated to improve the present condition of things. Now let the Legislature address itself to an immediate and continuous dispatch of business, thereby insuring a short session and an appreciative constituency.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

California has the plague of squirrels.

In vino. California has more than twenty million grape vines.

Having lost its snap, the *Whip*, the organ of the London cabmen, has suspended publication.

The exports of Boston last year exceeded in value those of the preceding year more than seventeen per cent.

Bristow is going to raid the railroad companies next, expressly to see if they have paid up their back taxes.

There are sixty thousand "drummers" in the United States, and they have started the *"Commercial Traveller."*

By Jupiter! A Chicago paper actually reckoned the transit of Venus among the local events of the past year.

The carpet manufactures of Philadelphia are looming up proudly, aggregating twenty million dollars a year.

Notwithstanding the general business depression the iron and coal industries of the Virginia are growing rapidly.

It appears that no demonstrations of joy marked the dawn of the year of jubilee in Southern cities. What is the reason?

The Atlantese are tough. Mrs. Southworth's books are read there more than those of any other writer in the world.

The present season is remarkable for the enormous amount of litigation in this country concerning important estates.

Moody don't believe in a mortgaged gospel. He won't have anything to do with that Chicago church until it's all paid for.

Want to get rid of your real estate? Somebody prophesies that a mighty earthquake will shortly swallow up this country.

An Iowan named Twogood has just been married, and now all his old married friends puzzle him with, "Too bad, Twogood."

Hard times. The number of marriage certificates issued in Boston last year was 3,988; a decrease of 703 from the number issued in 1874.

New Jersey declared herself an independent and sovereign State on July 2, 1776, and it is proposed to commemmorate it by a State Centennial.

An incendiary element. Several members of the Russian communistic sect of Nihilists have settled in New York. They will bear watching.

Inventive progress. From a thousand patents a year in 1850, the average yearly number of patents granted in this country has grown to thirteen thousand.

The age of travel. The tickets sold at the Indianapolis railroad depot last year amounted to $801,737 85, an increase of $23,691 80 over the preceding year.

Do you know that a "big onion poultice" is efficacious in typhoid pneumonia, if applied to the chest, and in pleurisy, if applied to the side? It is so averred.

Some business. The movement of freight cars to and from Indianapolis, last year, was 569,081, of which 401,252 were loaded, representing 4,012,520 tons of freight, and reaching in a straight line, 3,233 miles.

The boulevard system is being so thoroughly adopted and carried out in Chicago, that by next midsummer the city will be completely surrounded by a magnificent, continuous drive nearly forty miles long.

"Home again." The last instalment, numbering seventy-five, of the Southern malcontents who emigrated to Brazil at the close of the rebellion, have reached Port Royal, South Carolina, in the United States steamer frigate Swatara. It is not stated whether they are repentant.

MESSAGE

OF

JOHN F. HARTRANFT

TO THE

General Assembly of Pennsylvania,

January 4, 1876.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

We have assembled to dedicate ourselves anew to the performance of the duties of the responsible trusts confided to our care. We cannot be unmindful of the magnitude of these trusts and the wisdom and courage necessary to administer them with fidelity and justice, and that we may not be wanting in our conception of, or halt in our efforts to enforce what is right, let us reverently ask for the Divine assistance, that our coniceness may be enlightened and our hearts strengthened for the task.

FINANCES.

The condition of the finances of the State, as exhibited in the subjoining statements, demonstrates clearly the ability of our people to pay all their indebtedness as it matures, and is an interesting commentary upon the simplicity and efficiency of our tax system, but likewise as plainly shows the necessity for some modification of existing laws for the distribution of the revenues, if the difficulties that beset legislation at the last session are to be avoided.

Debt Redeemed.

During fiscal year ending November 30, 1875:	
Five per cent. loan	$ 97,112 42
Six per cent. loan	1,241,100 00
Relief notes	12 00
Interest certificate	10 41
Total	$ 1,338,497 83

Receipts.

During fiscal year ending November 30, 1875:	
Balance in Treasury November 30, 1874	$ 1,054,555 63
Receipts	6,480,000 00
Total	$ 7,534,659 97

Disbursements.

Ordinary expenses	$ 3,806,769 29
Loans redeemed	1,338,497 83
Interest on loans	1,390,176 48
	6,541,443 60
Balance in Treasury November 30, 1875	$ 993,267 97

Funded Debt.

Six per cent. loan	$18,183,280 00
Five per cent. loan	4,869,241 58
Four and a half per cent. loan	87,000 00
	$23,139,521 58

Unfunded Debt.

Relief notes in circulation	$96,181 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,038 54	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,418 28	
Domestic creditors' certificates	25 00	
Chambersburg certificates now with us	9,023 90	
Chambersburg certificates unclaimed	199 31	
Total public debt		$23,233,137 74

Sinking Fund Assets.

Bonds of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	$5,132,344 36
$4,260,000 00	
Bonds of Allegheny Valley Railroad Company	3,460,000 00
$8,532,344 36	
Cash in sinking fund November 30, 1875	934,028 42
	9,466,372 78
Indebtedness unprovided for	$13,766,764 96

The appropriations made for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1876, for the several objects of the general revenue fund five hundred and fifteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars ($515,875), together with like appropriations and receipts the debt for the year would be doubled. It is estimated, however, that the revenue of this year will be five hundred thousand dollars less than that of last year, which would make the deficiency at the end of the current fiscal year about one million five hundred thousand dollars, unless the appropriations are largely reduced. The appropriations are already made for that part of the fiscal year extending between December 1, 1875, and January 1, 1876. Moreover, the special appropriations, such as for schools and the various charitable objects, are permanently fixed by the Constitution or by law, except those for public charities, and these will demand the usual amount, unless they are reduced by reason of their failure to receive anything at the last. It is manifest, therefore, that the appropriations cannot be materially reduced, and the deficiency must be provided for either by the imposition of new taxes or the diversion into the general fund of some of the revenues now flowing into the sinking fund. To levy new taxes at a time when the business and industrial interests are prostrated would be unwise and inexpedient, and would not justly meet with public condemnation. The necessity, therefore, of the redistribution of the revenues is obviously so that it is urgent and demands your immediate attention.

By virtue of a constitutional amendment, the sinking fund is pledged for the payment of gradually reducing the public debt at a time when its extinguishment would require the annual reduction of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the payment of interest on the entire debt were it by requirement paid and they have been faithfully fulfilled by the sinking fund Commissioners since the creation of the trust. But this purpose has been observed by the last eleven years, the annual reduction having averaging nearly a million and a half of dollars.

Public debt December 1, 1864	$39,373,626 09
Public debt December 1, 1875	23,233,137 74
Total reduction in eleven years	$16,140,488 35
Average annual reduction	1,467,317 12

The appended statement will show the balance of the estimated receipts of the sinking fund, at the expiration of the fiscal year after the proposed repeal of the Constitutional amendment implied with

Tax on corporation stocks	$2,100,000 00
Commutation of tonnage tax	850,000 00
Allegheny Valley Railroad bond	100,000 00
Interest on Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds	174,000 00
	$3,224,000 00

Constitutional requirement of sinking fund | $ 250,000 00
Interest on public debt | 1,390,000 00
| | 1,700,000 00

Surplus | $1,524,000 00

It will thus be seen, with the passage of the solution of the revenues, there will remain each year in the sinking fund, after the payments which fall due, that which is equivalent to a million and a quarter of dollars, and when it is remembered that the amount of interest to be paid will annually decrease, and the receipts be greater, owing to the natural accretion of the sinking fund, the balance will be largely augmented from year to year. If this surplus is annually applied to the extinguishment of the debt, it will be found that within less than ten years the entire indebtedness of the State will be redeemed. However desirable this reduction may be and gratifying the result, it is manifestly unjust to the Executive, under whose administration it may occur, and to the people, that the diminution of the taxes in 1875, to the amount of one million of dollars, and the five hundred thousand dollars of public improvements undertaken and in progress, or in contemplation by the numerous cities of the State, it is apparent, will delay or defeat this investigation, and will convince the most skeptical of the necessity for some remedy that must be found to arrest these extravagant expenditures or the credit of our cities will be stripped of reputation and their bonds will have already been driven, will be the only recourse from ruin. It will not do to mock at the voice of warning in the political arena, for in the belief that the natural growth of our cities and the consequent increase of their wealth and appreciation of property therein, will liquidate all the bonds this generation can impose upon them, the most conservative history alike teach that extravagance grows with facility of borrowing, and that safe and honest course for individuals and communities to pursue is to live within their means and pay as they go.

The exercise of a local jurisdiction by towns and cities had its origin in the most remotest antiquity, and the principle can be clearly traced in the exhumed remains of the ancient cities of Phœnicia and Egypt. The municipalities of Greece political rights were clearly defined, and each city was sovereign and independent, although subject to the Roman creation. Under the rule of Rome we discover our ideal of the modern municipality, advanced by a wise and liberal policy. "A community of which the citizens are members of Roman families, and possessing the same rights and subject to the same obligations but retaining their administration of law and government, was considered a State, and was not the nation at large." Of like character were the communities and rights rested from Feudalism by the great Lombard League. These cities of the past were the conservatory and the nurseries of political, moral and religious freedom, and to them we are indebted for the principles of benefits and blessings, and a knowledge of the practical methods of government so useful in the administration of our municipal affairs.

The cities of England obtained the right of local self-government to organize their own in the thirteenth century, and their growth in population and wealth kept pace with their liberal grants from the successive sovereigns of the crown. Their political importance likewise increased as their political power was augmented, and they were courted by the crown by kings and parliaments, in the latter having a representation in the House of Commons, enlarged privileges and greater prosperity, however, there grew up intolerable abuses and corruptions, by which the citizens lost sight of their original design as institutions for local government to be controlled by those interested, and, not by a few, who used them as a means in their management was to accumulate power and patronage, and the municipal corporations had outlived their usefulness, and became a positive evil. All their powers were exceeded, and the citizens had no voice in the never conferred; their councils were self-elected, and not responsible to them; their legislation had no sympathy with and never reflected the wishes of the citizens "whose rights and property it was their duty to defend and protect," but the rule rather than the exception in their management; property was wasted; money thoughtlessly squandered, and the interests of the officers were the creatures of their irresponsible creation, and not the people for whom and not the people for continuance of favor, and every form of corruption, peculation and fraud was practiced by the rulers, and what was originally inspired by a love of freedom, a desire for equal and exact justice, and a conviction that the best way to protect and preserve the rights and property of citizens was by delegating the management of their affairs to the administration of those cities that in 1835 the English Government appointed a commission of inquiry into the condition of municipal corporations, and upon the report of this commission, which was a painful recital of maladministration, the Legislature of England enacted the most comprehensive and thorough reform of revenues, corruption and favoritism, and by which a system of laws was established, the provisions of which these corporations were made to conform to certain uniform requirements, and were restricted to the legitimate and useful purposes for which they were created. Our cities, counties and towns are simply divisions and subdivisions that for centuries have existed in England, and from which we derive, in fact, the language of a learned American jurist, "seems a part of the very nature of the race to which we belong. Without it the Anglo-Saxon cannot conceive of free institutions." A glance at the enormous debts incurred by the municipal bodies for improvements undertaken and in progress, or in contemplation by the numerous cities of the country, is sufficient to demand the most thorough investigation, and will convince the most skeptical of the absolute necessity for some remedy must be found to arrest these extravagant expenditures or the credit of our cities will be stripped of reputation and their bonds will have already been driven, will be the only recourse from ruin. It will not do to mock at the voice of warning in the political arena, for in the belief that the natural growth of our cities and the consequent increase of their wealth and appreciation of property therein, will liquidate all the bonds this generation can impose upon them, the most conservative history alike teach that extravagance grows with facility of borrowing, and that safe and honest course for individuals and communities to pursue is to live within their means and pay as they go.

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The excr

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 4, 1876.

The volume of mercantile transactions has not materially increased deposits, and loans are tolerably well balanced and foreign accounts are particularly low. The winding up of last year's business has been done quietly and very little has been said, as few were looking for a profit on the business of 1875. Here and there a new case of bankruptcy turns up, but as process of "composition" is fashionable these new cases attract but little attention.

Two years ago there was an active movement in favor of the repeal of what were called the "rigorous and cruel features of the bankrupt law," and Congress, listening to popular clamor on the subject, on June 22, 1874, amended the law. By that amendment the involuntary clause of the act was practically made inoperative, and the voluntary clause so changed as to invite the timid, weak or dishonest debtor to take advantage of its provisions.

The clamorers who succeeded in having the law changed, would now like to see a return to the old law or a repeal of the whole statute.

We are inclined to favor the former, as by it it was necessary to pay fifty per cent. before a discharge could be received, instead of thirty per cent. under the present law, or less of a "composition," can be manipulated through the required forms.

As the Administration is determined to the experiment of resumption, if Congress does not interfere to put a stop to the Quixotic scheme, it will be necessary to furnish some relief to the scores of business men who will be broken up in the process, hence the absolute necessity of a bankrupt act. Under these circumstances it will be but a waste of energy to attempt to have the law repealed. The proper and judicious course to pursue in our opinion is to work for a change in the law, so that creditors may have some rights which debtors are bound to respect.

—Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory condition of manufacturing and mercantile affairs in this district, we think there is much more reason for expecting a prosperous year of trade in 1876, than there was a year ago. The bottom is certainly reached and any change that takes place must be for the better. We are a year farther away from the Cooke panic and have gotten rid of the worst of it. The West has made money and as a result will furnish a good market for Eastern manufactures, where fair prices and prompt payment may be looked for. Then this is the Centennial year and from it Pennsylvania should register the returning wave of prosperity.

—A San Francisco exchange says:

"Our bankers have at length taken measures to establish a clearing house. The wonder is that it has not been done before. At a meeting of delegates from every commercial bank in the city the following named gentlemen were selected to draft a plan of the future clearing house, namely: D. O. Mills, F. F. Low, A. Sickinley, Homer S. King, Milton S. Latham and Camillo Martin. The committee is composed of able and experienced gentlemen, and will doubtlessly report a plan that will be acceptable to all."

—The well known banking firm of Reynolds, Hukill & Co., of Oil City, has changed its title to that of Reynolds, Lamberton & Co., the interest of Mr. Hukill having been purchased by J. B. Reynolds and D. R. Calbert.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 7 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, January 3, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The new year opens with a sluggish stock market, quite contrary to the anticipations of a large number of operators, who last week prophesied a brisk demand and a rising market on the opening of the new year. First prices were at a slight improvement over those current at the close last week, but bidders soon found an abundance of stocks and refrained from purchasing. The market, as a rule, has been left very much to itself, and has only been manipulated in the interests of brokers working for short turns and small profits.

Money was unexpectedly very scarce to-day, and was hard to get at seven per cent. per day.

This had somewhat to do with the heaviness which overhung the market, and was used as a reason why stocks could not be a purchase.

At the close prices were steady, but at no material improvement over the lowest prices of the day. Yours truly,

TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

January 4, 1876.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
Gold	112½	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	120¾	----	----	----	----	----
5-20's, 1865	----	----	----	----	----	----
5-20's, 1865, new	117¾	----	----	----	----	----
5-20's, 1867, regist'd	118	----	----	----	----	----
5-20's, 1867	119¼	----	----	----	----	----
5-20's, 1868	119¾	----	----	----	----	----
10-40's	117¾	----	----	----	----	----
10-40's, coupon	117¾	----	----	----	----	----
Currency 6's	122	----	----	----	----	----
New 5 per cents	112¾	----	----	----	----	----
Western Union Tel	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
Quicksilver	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Pacific Mail	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
Panama	128	127	----	----	----	----
Adams Express	107	106	----	----	----	----
Wells-Fargo Ex	84½	84½	----	84	85	----
American Express	52	52	----	----	----	----
United States Express	62½	62½	----	62½	----	----
New York Central	102¾	----	----	----	----	----
Erie	15¾	----	----	----	16	15¾
Erie, preferred	35¾	----	----	----	----	----
Michigan Central	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Michigan Southern	60¾	60¾	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
Illinois Central	97	97	----	----	----	----
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	89¾	89¾	----	89¾	----	89¾
Chicago & Northw'n	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½
Do preferred	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½
Rock Island	104¾	104¾	----	105	105	105¼
St. Paul, common	36	36	36	36	36	36
Do preferred	68½	68½	67¾	67¾	68	68
Wabash, common	16	16	----	----	----	----
Fort Wayne	96	97	----	----	----	----
Ohio & Mississippi	17½	17½	----	17½	----	----
Union Pacific	74¾	74¾	74¾	74	74	74
Harlem	130	130	----	----	130½	130½
Hannibal & St. Joe.	21¾	----	----	22	22	21¾
Iron Mountain	17	17	----	17	17	17
C. C. & I. C	93	93	----	----	----	----
Missouri Pacific	103¾	----	----	----	----	104

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	----	----	63¾
Reading	----	----	34½
Oil Creek	13½	13¾	200
Lehigh Valley	----	----	62
Central Transp'n Co.	----	46	----
Empire Transp'n Co.	----	52	----
P. C. & St. L., m. b.	----	80	----

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Money closed at 7 per cent. gold interest, after loaning at 1-64 per diem. Prime mercantile paper 7@8 per cent. Customs receipts $569,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $262,000. Clearings $70,000,000. Produce exports for the week $4,000,000. Sterling weak at 484@486.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 112¾, with sales in the interim at 112¾ and 112¼. Rates paid for carrying were 6, 6¼, 7, 5 and 4 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm and in good demand. Railroad bonds firm with well distributed business. The special feature was Union Pacifics, which advanced to 74¾ and closed at 74¾. Chicago and Northwestern consolidated coupons and preferred were strong, selling at 87¾, with none offering at the close under 86. Milwaukee and St. Paul consolidated sailing freely and advanced to 80. State securities dull. Stocks were irregular but in the main higher, opening strong and advancing from ¼ to 1¼ per cent., but subsequently became weak and the greater portion of the advance was lost. After second call the market again advanced from ¼ to 2 per cent. and remained strong, with the exception of Pacific Mail, until near the close, when there was a fractional decline. The features of the day were Lake Shore, Western Union Telegraph and St. Paul preferred. Transactions aggregated 111,000 shares, with principal dealings as follows: Pacific Mail 6,000, Western Union 12,600, Erie 10,000, St. Paul preferred 8,000 and Lake Shore 17,000. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.	
W. U. Telegraph	74¼
Pacific Mail	38¼
Mariposa	9
Do preferred	16
Adams Express	102
Wells Fargo Ex	84½
American Ex	52
United States Ex	62½
New York Central	102¾
Erie	15¾
Do preferred	31
Harlem	130½
Do preferred	141
Mich. Central	89
Panama	127
Lake Shore	61¾
Illinois Central	96¾
Clev. & Pitts	89¾
Northwestern	28¾
Do preferred	50½
C. C. C. & I.	93½
N. J. Central	103¾
GOVERNMENTS.	
U. S. coupons, 1881	120¾
5-20's, 1865	115¾
5-20's, 1865, new	115¾
5-20's, 1867	119¼
5-20's, 1868	120
STATE BONDS.	
Tennessee, old	61
Tennessee, new	40¾
Virginia, old	37

STOCKS.	
Rock Island	105
St. Paul	36½
Do preferred	67¾
Terre Haute	5
Do preferred	30
Delaware & Lack	117¾
Indiana Central	8½
Hannibal & St. Jo	21¾
Toledo & Wabash	7
Do preferred	31
Fort Wayne	97½
Chicago & Alton	97½
Do preferred	104
Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Atlantic & Pac. T	17
Buffalo & Q'ncy	115¾
Union Pac. stock	74
Union Pac. bonds	103
Union Pac. bonds, 1st	103¾
Do sink. fund bds	94½

[By Associated Press.]

Provisions.

The dullness we noted yesterday has been fully maintained. The Eastern and European advices were unfavorable for holders. Lard was firm until Monday, but was unsettled. The present rates are: Hams, extra sugar-cured, choice sizes, 13½@14c; large sizes, 12½@13c; dried beef, old, 9c; beef tongues, sugar cured, $6 75 @ dozen; plain shoulders and sides, short rib sides, 8½@8¾c; these per lb; clear family mess $21 00; short cut $21 00.

LARD—Prime leaf, tierces, 12¼@12½c; do half bbls 13c; 3 lb caddies, 16½c; 5 lb do 16½c; 5 lb tins, 17c; 10 lb do, 16½c; 20 lb do, 16½c. Ham sausage 9½c.

LARD OIL—The market is easy. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05 per gallon; No. 1 do, 86c; No. 2, 75c.

TALLOW—We quote country tallow at 10@10½c; choice country rendered 9@9½c; medium do 7½@8c.

Groceries.

The market since our last has undergone no quotable change. Leading dealers are well supplied. Below will be found the rates current.

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Laguy Rio	23 c	Standard A	10½@10¾c
Choice Rio	24 c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	23 c	Do. extra C	10c
Good Rio	22 c	Extra C—yel.	9¾@9¾c
Ordinary Rio	21 c	C—yellow	9¼c
Low Rio	20 c	Golden, C	9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	11¼c
Rio, in papers	28 c	Crushed	11¼c
Continental	28 c	Powdered	11¼c
Java, in papers	32 c	Granulated	10¾c
Java, in bulk	30½c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Teas.		Str'g ch. N. O. new	60c
Young Hyson	45@60c	Prime	55@58c
Gunpowder	50@70	Good	50c
Imperial	50c	*Syrups.*	
Japan	45@50c	Sx. white drips	70c
Oolong	50@60	Choice drips	60c
Fancy	1 00	Low grades	45@50c
Sonchongs	75@	*Starch.*	₱ lb.
Spices.		Pearl	6½@7c
Cloves	60	Silver gloss	9½c
Allspice	18@19 c	*Rice.*	
Cassia	35@35 c	Choice Carlina	7½@8 c
Nutmegs	$1 35	Patna	7½@8 c
Pepper	25 c	Rangoon	7½@7½c
Soda.		Louisiana	6 c
Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c	*Soaps.*	
Bi-carb, in ½ pkgs	5½c	Irish soap, ₱ box	$1 25
Bi-carb, in ¼ pkgs	6c	Castile soap, ₱ box	6 50
Candles.		Babbitt's best, 10x	6 90
Star, full weight	18 c	Do. 8x	6 00
Stearine	16 c	Common mottled do	5½c
Mould	11@12 c		

MOLASSES, SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.—We subjoin quotations. It will be noticed that molasses is much cheaper than in former years, and that sugar, in addition to its superior quality, is also cheaper than refined yellows.

We quote, subject to changes in the market:

Molasses.		*Sugars.*	
Good molasses	50c	Good fair sugar	8½c
Prime molasses	55c	Prime fair sugar	9½c
Strictly prime mo.	58c	Choice fair sugar	9¾c
Fancy do	65c	White clarified sugar	10 c
Strictly choice molasses	60c		

Petroleum.

January 4—The oil market yesterday was considerably excited, as we noted in our report. The market was very firm and advancing. United advanced from $1 48¼@1 48¾ to $1 57¼@1 60, being the heaviest advance that has taken place for a long time. Parties that have been saving up and refusing to sell at prices current, can now sell and make something. However, as usual in such cases, there were some more parties ready to sell than those were refusing to sell. There is no harm in bearing in mind that there is always a stopping place in the bull and the bear, as the oldline. Many men have become bankrupt in the oil business by holding on too long.

CRUDE RATES AT WELLS.

January 4, 1875.		January 4, 1876.	
Per barrel.		Per barrel.	
United at wells	72@ 76½	Un'd'd at wells	$1 57 @1 60
Union at wells	72½	Union at wells	1 57 @1 60
Immediate	70¼	Immediate	1 m o e - 1 55 @ 1 57½

The above prices are no criterion of what will be the ruling rates to-day.

REFINED.

The market was very firm with plenty of buyers and but few sellers. The heavy advances in the raw materials stimulated holders of refined. The rates we give are large lots, nominal. Standard white on the cars 10@10½c. New York buyers, delivered, 11½@11¾c. Philadelphia—Refined—Market excited; 12c bid, with no offers.

Baltimore—Refined firm; held at 12¾@12¾c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, January 4.—The *Herald* says: For United, new certificates, the latest bids were at 51; the opening bid was 51 47½ and there were moderate transactions at intermediate figures. Conduit sold at 51 50@51 52½, and Union and Tide at 51 50@51 55. Shipmunt, early delivery, was placed at as high as 51 55, but forward deliveries a fair business was transacted. Sixty days first sold at 52 10@52 15 and buyer first six months at 52 75, both United at the week's few small lots of selected thirty days, also United, changed hands at 51 51½, but closed at 51 55. Sales 53,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, January 4.—The *Herald* says: The crude petroleum markets of the region under review have developed a feature there was a brisk demand for nearly all the deliveries. United at wells opened at 51 47½ and steadily advanced to 51 57½@51 60, which was bid 53¢ for old certificates. The closing quotations were:

	Bid.	Asked.
United at wells	51 55	1 56½
Union at wells	1 53½	1 55
Pennsylvania at wells	1 53½	1 55
P. C. certificates	1 75	1 76½
Conduit at wells	1 75	1 76½
Oil City	1 76½	1 77½
Lower creek	1 76½	1 76½
Upper creek	1 76½	1 77½

The total sales were 190,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, January 4, closing 5—There is a very active market and further advance. The demand is fair from shippers, but with the reserved offerings a little brisk trade results. Sales of 4,000 bbls refined at 13¾c. Crude in bulk 7¾@7¾c for prompt; no shipping order available. Certificates 76½@77c; benzine 15½@16c; naptha 25@26c. At Baltimore refined was noted 13¾c bid; at Philadelphia 12¾c bid.

PARKERS, January 4.—Petroleum dull and advancing; United $1 60; shipment $1 87½.

MCKEESPORT, January 4.—Market quiet but firm; quoted at $1 75.

TITUSVILLE, January 4.—Market very firm; no oil offering; bid at $1 77½.

OIL CITY, January 4.—Market firm; United $1 57½; Oil City $1 60.

TITUSVILLE, January 4.—Market very firm and excited; quoted at $1 77½ bid.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—Market firm; standard white 13c bid; crude not quoted; cases 19½c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, January 4.—Petroleum quiet but firmer; crude 7½@7¾c; refined 13½c; cases 17@17¾c; naptha 25@26c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—Petroleum firm; crude in barrels 10½c; refined 13½@13¾c.

PATTERSON, January 4.—Petroleum firmer and higher; crude 7½c; refined 13½c.

LONDON, January 4.—Refined petroleum 11¾ @12s; spirits 9½d.

ANTWERP, January 4.—Refined petroleum 29 francs.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F.	Warden, F & Co, Phila.	614
J A McKee & Son	John S Davis, Phila	277
Total		891

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, January 4, 1876. }

There has been a marked change in the weather, and although many degrees cooler, it has still a bright and cheering appearance.

CATTLE.

During the holiday weeks just past we reported unprecedented light runs of stock, and noted the fact that top show cattle, such as those of A. Greenwald and others, would realize final purchasers at $6 00, and were informed that they were shipped East. This week, however, matters have changed. The run of stock is a liberal one of all classes, and in the cattle department it is observable that the supply of good to prime butchers' stock is large and full, and all the tokens are that there will be lively times to-morrow and Thursday in this particular line of live stock.

BUYERS.

There was a fair sprinkling of Eastern buyers in the market this afternoon, and there would be large accessions before the opening of the market to-morrow.

GAME, ETC.

As to the poultry, it is about "played out," and those who have laid a forfeit in the hope it will now fall back on roasts, steaks, chops, etc., when will largely increase the demand at butchers' counters; therefore they will not be so chary about their purchases, but go in and win.

HOGS.

The change in the weather will have a salutary effect upon the swine trade, and although we do not anticipate an advance in prices we look for a firm and lively trade. With colder weather and prices slightly shaded there would doubtless be a revival in the hog trade in this market.

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep is a fair one, and the indications that the market will be an improvement upon last week's, though prices may not materially advance before the close of the week.

We deem it advisable to withhold quotations as the market is not yet fully opened. We think, however, that it is safe to predict that the trade will be as good, if not decidedly better, than last week.

WEEKLY REPORT.

The usual weekly report of sales made by leading commission firms and purchases by resident buyers for the Eastern markets, will appear in to-morrow's COMMERCIAL. It should be preserved for future reference by all dealers in live stock.

[By Associated Press.]

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 4.—Cattle—Receipts 2,400 head. Market dull except for butchers, which are fairly active; prices unchanged. Shipments 1,800 head.

Hogs—Receipts 9,000 head. Prices 5@10c higher for packing, which sold at $5 25@5 40; light between $5 30@5 45. New England $5 10@5 20. Shipments 470 head.

Sheep—Receipts 700 head. Market quiet but firm at $3 25@3 25.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, January 4.—Cattle—Receipts 541 head; total for the week 5,311 head. Market dull and slow; dealers holding for strong last week's prices; drovers anxious to get stock out, with a downward tendency. Sales 1,500 head.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,200 head; total for the week 4,000 head. Market nominally quiet. Sales 1,200 head, including sales yesterday. Prices 12@13c for Canadas and 14@15c for Pennsylvania; medium quality being highest.

Hogs—Receipts 600 head; total for the week 6,200 head. Market yesterday opened fairly active, all offerings being disposed of. Yorkers $7 15@7 25; heavy $7 40@7 50. No market to-day.

Watertown.

WATERTOWN, MASS., January 4.—Cattle—Receipts 534 head. The receipts over northern roads were lighter than since last summer. Dullers were discouragedon account of the large quantities of Chicago beef being in the city, shipped by rail direct, which had at any time filled all the avenues of the trade. Market dull. Sales of cattle at $7 50; extra $8 00@8 75; fine fat $7 00@7 50; good $6 00@6 50; fair to good $5 50@6 00; third do $5 00@5 75.

Sheep—Receipts 2,285 head. Sheep unchanged; quality poor; supply light. Sales in lots at $2 00@3 50 each; extra $3 50@5 50.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—Hogs—Dull; shipping $6 25@6 50; packing $6 70@7 00; butcher extra. Cattle—Steady with good demand from butchers; nothing done by shippers; good to choice native cows $3 25@3 75; common to fair $2 50@3 00; prime steers $4 50@5 00; stockers $2 50@4 00; feeders $4 00@4 37½.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 4.—Hogs—Dull; common to good light $6 75@7 00; fair to good packing $6 90@7 20; choice heavy $7 25@7 40.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 4, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2 Chicago spring 95¾c spot; 95¾c February; $1 00c May; No. 3 Chicago spring 78¼ @78¾c, rejected 66c. Corn—Cash higher and active; steady; No. 2, 42¾c spot; 43¼c bid January; 43¾c bid February. Oats firm; No. 2 do bid cash; 30½c February. Rye dull and prices a shade lower at 70c. Barley dull and nominal; price a shade lower; 78@92c; 76c February.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs quiet at $5 85@ 90. Pork opened strong and higher and ruled so all inside prices; $19 20 spot; $19 37½ February $19 60 March. Lard fairly active and shade higher; closed with continued upward tendency; 12 37½c spot; 12 40@12 42½c February. 12 50@12 52½c March. Bulkmeats firmer at 7¾ @8c; Winter—$4 60.

LATER—In Call Board this afternoon, wheat was unchanged. Corn easier; 42¾@42¾c February. Oats unchanged. Pork steady at $19 cash; $19 37½ February. Lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Flour slightly in buyers favor, with a moderate business doing for export and home trade; sales 9,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 25@4 50 common to good extra $4 60@5 00; choice do $5 05@5 90; white wheat extra $5 95@6 75; extra Ohio $4 80@7 25; St. Louis $5 25@6 00; Minnesota patents $5 50@7 00; choice do $7 05@8 00; white wheat extra $5 95@6 75; extra Genesee $5 75@6 75; Southern steady; sales 1,000 barrels; common to good extra $4 60@6 00; fancy and family $6 10@8 50. Rye flour steady at $4 90@5 25. Buckwheat flour $2 60@2 75 per 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand, but at lower prices; No. 2 Chicago spring 95¾c spot; 95¾c February; $1 00c May; No. 3 Chicago spring 78¼ @78¾c, rejected 66c. Corn—Cash higher and active; steady; No. 2, 42¾c spot; 43¼c bid January; 43¾c bid February. Oats firm; No. 2 do bid cash; 30½c February. Rye dull and prices a shade lower at 70c. Barley dull and nominal; price a shade lower; 78@92c; 76c February.

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GRAIN—Wheat 1@2c better, with a fair speculative and export demand; sales 120,000 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1 24; No. 3 do $1 09; winter red western $1 26@1 28; amber do $1 28@1 30; white do $1 30@1 32. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet but firm. Corn 1@2c better, with a fair speculative and export demand; sales 120,000 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, 61

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV. Room 25, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 4, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	30.469	30	78	N.	Gentle	Clear.
2 P. M..	29.479	34	61	N. W.	Gentle	Clear.
9 P. M..	30.464	31	68	N. E.	Light.	Clear.

Mean barometer...30.214. Highest thermom....37
Mean thermom.... 31.5 Lowest thermom....24

The Pittsburgh Female College will reopen January 3. Charges reduced. Room for only six more boarders. Apply to Rev. I. C. Pershing, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.

The statement of this excellent institution for savings, published this morning, is highly creditable to the managers. It is under the care of a number of our most prudent and stable citizens, and the Treasurer, Mr. D. McKinly, has shown commendable tact and fitness in the discharge of his duties. Its contingent fund has increased to over $8,000, and every year adds to its strength. Those who have small earnings which they wish to keep on interest cannot find a more safe or reliable place of deposit.

The County Treasurer Muddle.

George Shiras, Jr., Esq., on behalf of James G. Murray, Esq., County Treasurer elect, presented an application to Judge Stowe, of the Common Pleas No. 1, for a rule on County Treasurer Kilgore, to show cause why a writ of quo warranto should not be issued, requiring him to show by what authority he now holds the office of County Treasurer. The rule was granted, and made returnable on Saturday, the 8th instant., at 10 o'clock. A copy of the rule was then served on County Treasurer Kilgore.

Notes on Education.

Prof. Luckey's report of his trip eastward in examination of the technical schools, and his suggestions regarding our proposed Industrial school is quite interesting and important. It will be printed in the COMMERCIAL to-morrow.

We have in hand a communication from Mrs. Jane Swisshelm, on Industrial schools, which we will try and find room for to-morrow.

Ward school boards are now required to organize within twenty-four days after the first day of January.

The Central Board of Eduction will meet on Tuesday next.

The monthly visiting committee of the Central Board and a number of invited citizens will attend the High school to-day.

Railway Fatalities.

Ephraim Mentzer, of Martinsburgh, Blair county, was killed on the railroad on Friday last, near Johnstown. He had been to Pittsburgh with his wife and bought a bill of goods, and on his return stopped off at East Conemaugh to see a friend at Mineral Point. In walking the track toward the latter place he was struck by a train and killed. His wife had gone on to Altoona and was awaiting him when his dead body arrived. He was sixty years of age, and in good circumstances.

A young man named Hammond, telegraph operator, residing in Bolivar, was killed on Friday last, by falling from a freight train, which he had boarded for the purpose of riding home from a block station where he had been at work. One arm and both legs were terribly crushed, and his skull was fractured.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Last night's performance of that most interesting of all spectacles, "Henry V." showed that the "supers" had been put through a rigid drill, for they knew their places and kept them much better than on Monday night. Mr. Rignold, too, was in better humor, and the whole affair passed off to the delight of everybody. The entertainment was witnessed by a larger audience than on its first presentation, and was liberally applauded. The Madrigal boys' singing is a feature worthy of commendation, as the people were not slow to discover. The short stay of Mr. Rignold must be borne in mind, and no time be lost in seeing the magnificent spectacle. Seats are selling rapidly.

Library Hall—Titiens.

The second and last of Mlle. Titiens' grand concerts will be given at Library Hall this evening. Following is the programme: Violin solo, fantasia on Faust, Mr. Mark Keiser: Romanzo for tenor, Signor Baccei; piano solo, andante in F (Beethoven), march from the "Ruins of Athens" (Rubinstein), Mme. Carreno Sauret: "Softly Sighs," from "Freischutz" (Weber), Mlle. Titiens; Romanzo, "Di Provenza" (Verdi), Signor Orlandini; grand trio from "Lucretia Borgia" (Donizetti), Mlle. Titiens, Signor Baccei and Signor Orlandini; piano solo, "Fantasie on Lucia" (Liszt), Mme. Sauret; aria, "La Benidizioni" (Gordigiani), Mr. W. H. McDonald; Romanzo, "Louise Miller" (Verdi), Signor Baccei; "Il Baccio" (Arditi), Mlle. Titiens; violin solo, "Souvenir di Baden" (Leonard), Mr. Mark Keiser. Owing to the death of relative, Miss Inez Kennedy will not appear this evening.

Those desiring seats can secure them at Kleber's, 122 Wood street.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

At the matinee this afternoon, and again this evening, the female serenaders, the living statue troupe, the Venus and Adonis, Mlle. De Granville, the female Hercules, Pendy, Le Glair, the Turner brothers, and all the fine company will appear in an extra bill. It requires an early visit to get the best seats, these times.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of Simon & Co. vs. Thomas J. Fearl, of Somerset county, the argument on the motion for a new trial was continued. Decision of Court reserved.

In the matter of R. S. Waring & Co. vs. John Spear & Co., of this city, on petition for order to show cause was granted, returnable on the 11th instant.

In the matter of John Newford, of Green county, bankrupt, an order was made for the sale of the land and effects.

J. W. Yost, of Erie county, filed a voluntary petition of bankruptcy. Referred to Register Woodruff.

The United States vs. tobacco and cigars owned by Clement Hassinger; attachment and monition ordered, returnable February 1st.

On motion of D. W. Watson, D. D. Lincoln was admitted to practice in this court.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of McDonald & Perry vs. Gaylord et al., an action for damages for infringement of a patent "dry" for puddling furnaces, was argued. The argument for the defendant can be concluded at the time of adjournment, and will be resumed this morning.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

J. J. Herman, in trust, vs. John Huckenlien; action on a note. Jury out.

Oliver McGeorge & Co., vs. W. J. Spencer; action for carpets sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $68 75.

Nicholap Carr vs. Patrick McGrady with notice to J. P. Fowler; *scire facias* to revive a judgment. Verdict for plaintiff for $145 52.

James B. Hill vs. John Knoulson, owner, and Daniel Hamilton, contractor; *scire facias* on a mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $448 77.

Yeninglove Architectural Iron Company vs. Ross Johnson, impleaded with J. Sidney Crawford & Kirby Chamberlain, partners as Graw ford, Chamberlain & Co.; action to recover on an account for goods sold. On trial.

Thomas Struthers vs. Blair Iron and Steel Company. Sheriff Hare granted leave to pay into court the amount realized by sale on execution property of defendant company, after deducting costs. The sum paid in was $5,567 80.

George Peterman vs. the Lawrenceville and Evergreen Passenger Railway Company; action of ejectment for entry on property at the terminus of the road at Evergreen, it being claimed that the company occupies more ground than it is entitled to. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Magee vs. Allen; *al.*; McCabe vs. Lockhart; People's Fire Insurance Company vs. Rosefelt; same vs. Hageman; same vs. Jennings; same vs. Elder; same vs. Bruder; Berwald & Co. *al.* vs. Fame Insurance Company (2); People's Fire Insurance Company vs. Stoneuski; same vs. Hertz; same vs. Hammond (2); same vs. Matthews; same vs. McKelvy; same vs. Hensel; same vs. Broncher.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Fred. Altmas pleaded *nolo contendere* to a charge of false pretenses preferred by Chris. Heisner, and was sentenced thirty days to the Workhouse.

The jury is out in the case of W. W. Marquis, indicted for felonious assault and battery on oath of Patterson Huggins.

The trial in the case of Patterson Huggins, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of W. W. Marquis.

A schmit was convicted of selling liquor on Sunday, charged by W. B. Ross.

A similar verdict in the case of James Harvey, George Hart and Frank McCullough, charged with robbery. The prosecutor, William Shoup, testified the same.

George W. Groves, alias A. B. Young, indicted for obtaining lottery tickets on oath of Samuel Graham, pleaded not contendere. The same party pleaded guilty to two other similar charges, in which Elizabeth Beldinger and A. Lightner were the prosecutors.

August Guiser was convicted of selling liquor on Sunday, charged by W. B. Ross.

INVESTIGATION ENDED.

The Legality of the Late Election for Directors of the Institute.

The committee appointed to investigate the facts and report upon the legality of the late election for directors of the Industrial Institute concluded their labors yesterday. The committee decline to give the result, but say that the report was unanimously adopted, and will be presented to a meeting of members of the Institute to be held on Monday afternoon next at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

MURRAY AND MYERS.

The Board of Pardons Refuse to Interfere in the Case of the Latter—A Double Execution To-morrow.

The Board of Pardons yesterday refused to interfere in the case of Frederick Myers, one of the murderers of Wahl, the pedler, on the Perrysville road, something over a year ago, and Myers will therefore be hanged tomorrow with Murray, the principal in the murder.

Messrs. Moore and Moreland, Myers' counsel, informed the murderer yesterday of the decision of the Board. He received the intelligence without betraying the slightest emotion, saying that he was prepared to die, and the only request he had to make was that his body should be decently buried.

Murray still maintains that reckless air which he assumed at the time of his arrest, and which he has constantly since had to dry. One of his counsel asked him a few days ago if he had any directions to give as to the disposition of his body after death. His reply was "Throw it to the dogs if you want to. If nothing could be done for me while I was alive, I guess you could do me no good after I am dead."

Sheriff Fife has drawn the following special jury of twelve citizens to witness the execution in accordance with law: Joseph A. Butler, Wm. C. Taylor, Wm. H. Hamilton, Andrew Kelly, Squire Graham; A. G. McCandless, Capt. John A. Fox, Wm. Jones, E. C. Negley, James D. Walker, E. G. Krehan, E. C. Milligan.

The work of putting up the scaffold was commenced yesterday. Some of the timbers of the scaffold on which Ortwein was hung will be used.

OUR STATE COMMON SCHOOLS

Unparalleled Growth of the System.

Nine Hundred Thousand Pupils Taught in Seventeen Thousand Schools.

Total Cost Nearly $10,000,000—Threatened Dangers Discussed—Getting Ready for the Conflict—The Superintendent's Platform—The Bible in the Schools, Etc.

Hon. J. P. Wickersham, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has submitted his report to Governor Hartranft, for the last school year, in which he says that "the rapidity of the growth of the system, within the last few years, has been almost without a parallel in the history of this or any other country; and that its results have become so productive of good to society, and its propetuity so essential to the prosperity of the State; as to make it an object worthy the generous support of the Legislature, and a source of just pride to every patriotic Pennsylvanian."

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The following statement will give a general view of the school system at the close of the year:

Number of school districts	2,089
Number of schools	17,092
Number of graded schools	5,025
Number of school directors	13,825
Number of superintendents	87
Number of teachers	19,880
Average monthly salaries, males	$ 41 07
Average monthly salaries, females	$ 34 09
Average length of school terms in months	6.85
Number of pupils	880,075
Average number of pupils	551,848
Percentage of attendance upon the whole number registered	.62
Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil	.92
Cost of tuition for the year	$ 4,746,875 52
Cost of building, purchases and renting school houses	2,059,464 83
Cost of fuel, contingencies, debt and interest paid	2,448,315 78
Total cost for tuition, building, fuel and contingencies	$ 9,254,656 13
Total cost, including expenditures of all kinds	9,333,927 07
Total State appropriations	1,000,000 00
Estimated value of school property	24,260,789 00

To the $9,363,927 07 named above there should be added $77,324 32, increased expenditure in the city of Pittsburgh, not included in the summary; $8,315 81 expended for Normal schools, and $423,6936 6 expended in support of the soldiers' orphan schools, to obtain the full sum of $9,866,769 19, expended for all school purposes during the year 1875.

COMPARATIVE CHANGES.

The changes in the most important items of our school statistics, as compared with last year, are as follows:

Increase in number of districts	18
Increase in number of schools	450
Increase in number of graded schools	39
Increase in number of school districts	75
Increase in number of teachers	555
Decrease in the average salary of male teachers per month	$1 88
Decrease in the average salary of female teachers per month	1 78
Increase in average length of term	2-3-5 days
Increase in number of pupils	30,599
Increase in average number of pupils	8,822
Increase in cost of tuition	$219,367 49
Increase in cost of buildings, contingencies, &c	297,158 76
Increase in cost of expenditures of all kinds	541,941 02

DECREASE IN SALARIES.

The superintendent says: "The only discouraging item in this statement is the decrease in teachers' salaries, accounted for by the prevailing hard times in financial affairs. The fact, however, that the expenditures for school purposes during the past year were more than a million of dollars greater than ever before abundantly proves that the people are willing to support their schools, liberally, notwithstanding the hard times. The increase in the length of term, in the number of pupils in the schools and in the average attendance of pupils is very gratifying."

EDUCATIONAL GROWTH OF THE STATE.

The following table shows the educational growth of the State for the past decade:

Table showing the educational growth in the past ten years.

Year.	Graded Schools	Ungraded Schools	Total Schools	Average Salary of Male Teachers per Month	Average Salary of Female Teachers per Month	Cost of Tuition
1866	1,000	11,000	12,000	$ 45 00	$ 30 00	$ 2,000,000
1867	1,100	11,000	12,100	45 00	30 00	2,100,000
1868	1,200	11,000	12,200	45 00	30 00	2,200,000
1869	1,300	11,000	12,300	45 00	30 00	2,300,000
1870	1,400	11,000	12,400	45 00	30 00	2,400,000
1871	1,500	11,000	12,500	45 00	30 00	2,500,000
1872	1,600	11,000	12,600	45 00	30 00	2,600,000
1873	1,700	11,000	12,700	45 00	30 00	2,700,000
1874	1,800	11,000	12,800	45 00	30 00	2,800,000
1875	1,900	11,000	12,900	45 00	30 00	2,900,000

Year.	School Houses	Value of School Property	Number of Pupils	Average Number of Pupils	Percentage of Attendance	Cost of Tuition per Month for each Pupil	Cost of Tuition for the Year	Cost of Building, Purchasing and Renting School Houses	Cost of Fuel, Contingencies, Debt and Interest	Total Cost for Tuition, Building, Fuel and Contingencies	Total Cost, including Expenditures of all Kinds
1866	11,000	$ 15,000,000	700,000	400,000	57	$ 1 00	$ 2,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 4,000,000	$ 4,000,000
1867	11,100	15,100,000	710,000	410,000	58	1 00	2,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	4,300,000	4,300,000
1868	11,200	15,200,000	720,000	420,000	58	1 00	2,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	4,600,000	4,600,000
1869	11,300	15,300,000	730,000	430,000	59	1 00	2,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	4,900,000	4,900,000
1870	11,400	15,400,000	740,000	440,000	59	1 00	2,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	5,200,000	5,200,000
1871	11,500	15,500,000	750,000	450,000	60	1 00	2,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000
1872	11,600	15,600,000	760,000	460,000	60	1 00	2,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	5,800,000	5,800,000
1873	11,700	15,700,000	770,000	470,000	61	1 00	2,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	6,100,000	6,100,000
1874	11,800	15,800,000	780,000	480,000	61	1 00	2,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	6,400,000	6,400,000
1875	11,900	15,900,000	790,000	490,000	62	1 00	2,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	6,700,000	6,700,000

Year.	Number of Schools	Number of Graded Schools	Number of School Directors	Number of Superintendents	Number of Teachers	Average Monthly Salaries, Males	Average Monthly Salaries, Females	Average Length of School Terms in Months	Number of Pupils	Average Number of Pupils	Percentage of Attendance upon the Whole Number Registered	Average Cost of Tuition per Month for each Pupil	Cost of Tuition for the Year	Cost of Building, Purchasing and Renting School Houses	Cost of Fuel, Contingencies, Debt and Interest Paid	Total Cost for Tuition, Building, Fuel and Contingencies	Total Cost, including Expenditures of all Kinds	Total State Appropriations	Estimated Value of School Property
1866	12,000	1,000	12,000	67	12,000	$ 40 00	$ 30 00	6	700,000	400,000	57	$ 1 00	$ 2,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 4,000,000	$ 4,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 15,000,000
1867	12,100	1,100	12,100	67	12,100	40 00	30 00	6	710,000	410,000	58	1 00	2,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	1,000,000	15,100,000
1868	12,200	1,200	12,200	67	12,200	40 00	30 00	6	720,000	420,000	58	1 00	2,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	4,600,000	4,600,000	1,000,000	15,200,000
1869	12,300	1,300	12,300	67	12,300	40 00	30 00	6	730,000	430,000	59	1 00	2,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	4,900,000	4,900,000	1,000,000	15,300,000
1870	12,400	1,400	12,400	67	12,400	40 00	30 00	6	740,000	440,000	59	1 00	2,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	5,200,000	5,200,000	1,000,000	15,400,000
1871	12,500	1,500	12,500	67	12,500	40 00	30 00	6	750,000	450,000	60	1 00	2,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	1,000,000	15,500,000
1872	12,600	1,600	12,600	67	12,600	40 00	30 00	6	760,000	460,000	60	1 00	2,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	5,800,000	5,800,000	1,000,000	15,600,000
1873	12,700	1,700	12,700	67	12,700	40 00	30 00	6	770,000	470,000	61	1 00	2,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	6,100,000	6,100,000	1,000,000	15,700,000
1874	12,800	1,800	12,800	67	12,800	40 00	30 00	6	780,000	480,000	61	1 00	2,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	6,400,000	6,400,000	1,000,000	15,800,000
1875	12,900	1,900	12,900	67	12,900	40 00	30 00	6	790,000	490,000	62	1 00	2,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	6,700,000	6,700,000	1,000,000	15,900,000

Year.	School Houses	Value of School Property	Number of Pupils	Average Number of Pupils	Percentage of Attendance upon the Whole Number	Average Cost of Tuition per Month for each Pupil	Cost of Tuition for the Year	Cost of Building, Purchasing and Renting School Houses	Cost of Fuel, Contingencies, Debt and Interest	Total Cost for Tuition, Building, Fuel and Contingencies	Total Cost, including Expenditures of all Kinds	Total State Appropriations	Estimated Value of School Property
1866	11,000	$ 15,000,000	700,000	400,000	57	$ 1 00	$ 2,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 4,000,000	$ 4,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 15,000,000
1867	11,100	15,100,000	710,000	410,000	58	1 00	2,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	1,000,000	15,100,000
1868	11,200	15,200,000	720,000	420,000	58	1 00	2,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	4,600,000	4,600,000	1,000,000	15,200,000
1869	11,300	15,300,000	730,000	430,000	59	1 00	2,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	4,900,000	4,900,000	1,000,000	15,300,000
1870	11,400	15,400,000	740,000	440,000	59	1 00	2,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	5,200,000	5,200,000	1,000,000	15,400,000
1871	11,500	15,500,000	750,000	450,000	60	1 00	2,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	1,000,000	15,500,000
1872	11,600	15,600,000	760,000	460,000	60	1 00	2,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	5,800,000	5,800,000	1,000,000	15,600,000
1873	11,700	15,700,000	770,000	470,000	61	1 00	2,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	6,100,000	6,100,000	1,000,000	15,700,000
1874	11,800	15,800,000	780,000	480,000	61	1 00	2,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	6,400,000	6,400,000	1,000,000	15,800,000
1875	11,900	15,900,000	790,000	490,000	62	1 00	2,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	6,700,000	6,700,000	1,000,000	15,900,000

DECREASE IN SALARIES.

The superintendent says: "The only discouraging item in this statement is the decrease in teachers' salaries, accounted for by the prevailing hard times in financial affairs. The fact, however, that the expenditures for school purposes during the past year were more than a million of dollars greater than ever before abundantly proves that the people are willing to support their schools, liberally, notwithstanding the hard times. The increase in the length of term, in the number of pupils in the schools and in the average attendance of pupils is very gratifying."

EDUCATIONAL GROWTH OF THE STATE.

The following table shows the educational growth of the State for the past decade:

Table showing the educational growth in the past ten years.

Year.	Graded Schools	Ungraded Schools	Total Schools	Average Salary of Male Teachers per Month	Average Salary of Female Teachers per Month	Cost of Tuition
1866	1,000	11,000	12,000	$ 45 00	$ 30 00	$ 2,000,000
1867	1,100	11,000	12,100	45 00	30 00	2,100,000
1868	1,200	11,000	12,200	45 00	30 00	2,200,000
1869	1,300	11,000	12,300	45 00	30 00	2,300,000
1870	1,400	11,000	12,400	45 00	30 00	2,400,000
1871	1,500	11,000	12,500	45 00	30 00	2,500,000
1872	1,600	11,000	12,600	45 00	30 00	2,600,000
1873	1,700	11,000	12,700	45 00	30 00	2,700,000
1874	1,800	11,000	12,800	45 00	30 00	2,800,000
1875	1,900	11,000	12,900	45 00	30 00	2,900,000

Year.	School Houses	Value of School Property	Number of Pupils	Average Number of Pupils	Percentage of Attendance upon the Whole Number	Average Cost of Tuition per Month for each Pupil	Cost of Tuition for the Year	Cost of Building, Purchasing and Renting School Houses	Cost of Fuel, Contingencies, Debt and Interest	Total Cost for Tuition, Building, Fuel and Contingencies	Total Cost, including Expenditures of all Kinds	Total State Appropriations	Estimated Value of School Property
1866	11,000	$ 15,000,000	700,000	400,000	57	$ 1 00	$ 2,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 4,000,000	$ 4,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 15,000,000
1867	11,100	15,100,000	710,000	410,000	58	1 00	2,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	1,000,000	15,100,000
1868	11,200	15,200,000	720,000	420,000	58	1 00	2,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	4,600,000	4,600,000	1,000,000	15,200,000
1869	11,300	15,300,000	730,000	430,000	59	1 00	2,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	4,900,000	4,900,000	1,000,000	15,300,000
1870	11,400	15,400,000	740,000	440,000	59	1 00	2,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	5,200,000	5,200,000	1,000,000	15,400,000
1871	11,500	15,500,000	750,000	450,000	60	1 00	2,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	1,000,000	15,500,000
1872	11,600	15,600,000	760,000	460,000	60	1 00	2,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	5,800,000	5,800,000	1,000,000	15,600,000
1873	11,700	15,700,000	770,000	470,000	61	1 00	2,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	6,100,000	6,100,000	1,000,000	15,700,000
1874	11,800	15,800,000	780,000	480,000	61	1 00	2,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	6,400,000	6,400,000	1,000,000	15,800,000
1875	11,900	15,900,000	790,000	490,000	62	1 00	2,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	6,700,000	6,700,000	1,000,000	15